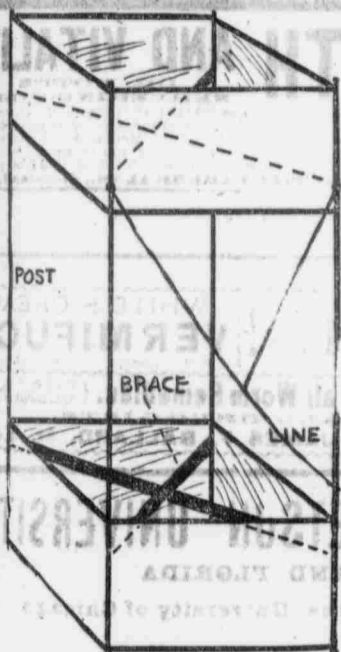




HON. THOMAS E. WATSON,  
of Georgia.

### HOW TO MAKE A BOX KITE.

Boys and girls, and even grown-ups, have learned that there is fun at kite flying from early spring until late fall. One thing that has helped them to learn this is the flying qualities of the box kite. Everybody who cares for outdoor fun should know how this is



made. Here are directions that any one can easily follow:

The four corner posts should be about two and one-half feet long, and as light and slender as you can whittle them. Four inches from each end of each piece is cut a little notch for the braces to rest in. The four braces are whittled down the same size as the posts, and are about twenty inches long. Each end of each brace is notched to fit over the post. The notch in the end of a brace and the notch in a post come together. Now take two strips of thin, strong paper, five feet

long and nine inches wide. Fold over each edge as if for a half-inch hem, to guard against tearing. Now while some one holds up the four posts, set the braces in place and tie light cords around the whole frame right at the ends. There; the frame is up. Now draw the paper snug around it, just inside the cords and paste the ends together. When the paste is dry, take off the cords. The kite should be three feet long, and tied tightly at each end to two posts, eight inches from their ends. In the middle of the kite tie the kite line.

After you learn how to make a kite of this size, you will enjoy making a much larger one. These kites fly even in a light wind.—Globe.

#### No Trench-Moon in Oklahoma.

When one of our young couples get married they do not spend a month honeymooning, like it is the custom in the East, but they settle down to the routine of life with the one harmonious purpose of building up a comfortable and happy home. Instead of "spooning" around over the country, attracting the attention of everybody, looking sickly and lovable and calling each other all kinds of sweet little "chestnuts," the newly married may be found at work the next day following the nuptials. It may be the bride will put out a big washing, while the other half will be found plowing corn and carrying water simultaneously.—Mutual (Okla.) Enterprise.

#### Her Opinion of Boys.

A little girl wrote the following essay on boys: "Boys are men that have not got as big as their papas, and girls are women that will be ladies by and by. When God looked at Adam, He said to himself, 'Well, I think I can do better if I try again,' and He made Eve. Boys are a trouble. They wear out everything but soap. If I had my way the world would be girls and the rest dolls. My papa is so nice that I think he must have been a little girl when he was a little boy. Man was made, and on the seventh day he rested."—Philadelphia Inquirer.



MODEL SCHOOLHOUSE WHICH WON THE PRIZE AT  
THE ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR.



**THE ACQUIESCENT SNAKE.**  
There once was a man who said, "Why Can't I look that big snake in the eye?"  
The snake said, "You can."  
And he looked at the man.  
("Most any last line will apply.")  
—St. Nicholas.

#### WHICH HE WAS NOT.

Chumpley (gloomily)—"What makes you think there is hope for me?"  
Miss Kidder—"She told me she wouldn't marry the best man living."  
—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

#### ALL HE LACKED.

"Jigglesy's boy would have made his college eleven, but he lacked two things."  
"What were they?"  
"The nerve and the physique."  
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

#### WORSE THAN THE DOG.

She—"You'd better sit by this open window, dearest, in case papa should come into the room suddenly."  
He—"But there's a fierce bulldog outside, darling."  
"I know it, but of two evils always choose the lesser."—Chicago Journal.

#### AN UNFORTUNATE OMISSION.

Hicks—"There is one thing that these schools of elocution ought to teach and don't."  
Wicks—"What's that?"  
Hicks—"They don't teach their pupils when they ought to decline positively to give a recitation."—Somerville Journal.

#### NO CHOICE IN THE MATTER.

"And the charity is supported by voluntary contributions?"  
"Why," said the clergyman, "I can't say that it is exactly. The fact is, that some of the ladies in our committee are so persuasive and so persistent that people just have to contribute."—Brooklyn Life.

#### HE WAS UP TO DATE.



Nettle—"Am I worth my weight in gold to you, Ned?"  
Ned—"More than that, dearest; you're worth your weight in trading stamps."—Chicago Chronicle.

#### SOMETHING STRANGE.

"Dear me," said the young wife, "I believe that dog dealer deceived me. I don't believe this is a Boston bull at all."  
"Why not?" asked her husband.  
"Because I cooked him some of the daintiest beans and he wouldn't touch them."—Chicago News.

#### HOW HE LEFT THE STAGE.

"Was his debut as a burlesque actor successful?"  
"No."  
"Why not?"  
"Well, he began by taking off everybody."  
"Yes?"  
"And then everybody got together and took him off."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

#### TOO MUCH.

Lowe Comerdy—"Alas! it's true that Barnstom has gone plumb nutty. The last part he had was too much for him."  
Hi Tragerdy—"Too emotional, eh?"  
Lowe Comerdy—"Too ironically aggravating, I guess. He was playing Monte Cristo at \$12 per week and not even getting the twelve."—Philadelphia Press.



#### REAL USEFULNESS.

It is, or should be, every girl's desire, even ambition, to be as useful as she can to her mother in the household affairs. Real usefulness does not consist in doing only what one is asked, but in anticipating things to be done, and relieving mother of the necessity of asking for help, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. The most important part of the service is willingness and cheerfulness. One would much rather do a thing oneself than beg or make some one else do it, or even ask any one who is not cheerful. Be real helpful and try to make your mother wonder what she would do without your assistance.

#### BREAKFASTLESS SHOPPERS.

Department store restaurants command a peculiar morning trade. Few of them advertise the breakfast, yet there is quite a brisk trade drawn from women who come downtown very early in search of bargains. A shop which features Monday and Tuesday morning sales usually has a rush for the bargain counters the moment the doors are opened. Waitresses in the restaurants say that very few women who attend these sales stay at home to eat breakfast. Many do not take even a cup of coffee, and once they secure the coveted bargains they adjourn to the restaurant, eat a light breakfast and then continue their shopping systematically.

#### FOR THE DARK-HAIRED DAMSEL.

The genuine brunette, she of the dark eyes and dark skin and neck, rich, red cheeks—can wear cream, deep yellow, orange, cardinal, deep maroon, deep blue, but not purple, golden brown, tans, grays and claret. She should avoid all green, violets, mauves and greeny blues.

The fair brunette must not think because she happens to possess black or brown black hair that she must dress up to it. The hair is a matter of quite minor importance. It is the skin and eyes that have to be studied and considered. Among the fair brunette's colors are cream, light blue, all shades of gray, pale coral and pale salmon pink.

For evening the sallow brunette must reconcile herself to Indian reds, orange yellow, deep orange and flame color, while for day wear steel grays, red, tan, crimson, deep cardinal and deep poppy red, tan and strong golden brown are to be recommended.

#### WHAT WOMEN MOST LIKE.

A woman likes to be truly loved and to be told so.

She likes some noble, honorable man to be thoughtful of her, kind and considerate of her welfare.

When well and becomingly dressed, a quiet notice of it is always appreciated.

A word of praise for a nice dinner or supper often more than compensates her for the worry and work of preparation.

She wants her husband not to be her supporter, but her companion, remembering that it is the kind word that often brings her greater happiness than a new set of dishes, though presents like the latter are always welcome.

She likes to be made to realize that she is good for something besides a mere household drudge.

She likes to be petted occasionally, but not in public. The little private pet names are very dear to a woman's heart.

#### HOW TO GAIN A CORRECT POISE.

The best way to obtain the proper poise is to stand with the face against the wall. The toes should touch the wall and the arms hang limp by the side. This latter is an important suggestion. Often when one begins these physical culture exercises the muscles become stiffened, and no benefit is derived. Let the tip of the nose also touch the wall, not the upper part of the nose, which would let the head drop too much, but just the lower tip. Press the shoulders as far back as possible, as if trying to make them meet in the back, and then relax them. The entire length of the body will probably now be reclining against the wall. Draw the abdomen as far away from the wall as you possibly can, and you are ready to walk off. As you step away from the wall, test the position by turning round. The heels should now touch the wall and so should the shoulders and the back of the head. As you walk forward a book placed flatly on the top of your head will not drop off.

#### TO TELL LINEN FROM COTTON.

It often happens that woolen goods will be doctored with cotton. To discover this there are several tests that

can be made. One is the match test. By applying a lighted match to a sample of the goods, the manner in which it burns will be evidence of its genuineness.

Wool will burn slowly, while cotton will go like a train of gunpowder. Another test is to unravel the threads and the cotton can then easily be detected.

To the experienced buyer the "feel" of linen is a sufficient indication of the quality, but for those who lack this knowledge there is an old-fashioned test which our grandmothers used which is unfailing to show if there is cotton in the wool. Dampen the finger and apply to the surface of the linen fabric. If the moisture is seen on the other side you may know at once it is linen. If it is slow in coming through, without doubt there is an admixture of cotton. Another method is to unravel the threads, as in the wool test.

#### SHELL CANDLE SHADES.

Almost everybody knows, and has periodically gathered from youth to old age, the pretty little yellow shells scattered so abundantly through the seashore's sand. Scientifically, or, rather, by the conchologist, they are referred to as "jingle" shells, and commonly dubbed the "daintiest," "the dearest" and "most desired" of all among an upheaval of baby clam shells, mussels, snails, cockles and other beach sand life. They are not, however, uniformly yellow. Their tints are often opalescent, in varied tones of either shrimp pink or deep orange, or else they are found almost white, with pale yellow and green shadings. They, besides, are fortunate in retaining their lustre even after being carried away and given a good fresh water scrubbing.

Among quite new uses to which these beautiful little shells are put is that of making them up in candle shades.

The foundation shade on which these shells are sewn is made of coarse, stiffened linen and has a narrow silk fringe around the bottom. This blends in with and considerably softens the loose hanging shells which have been strung as a finish to the shade. While these linen shades can be found without difficulty, their usual color is white. The shells, however, look best if made up over pale yellow, especially when the candle's light shines through them.—Kansas City Journal.

#### MAKING A HOME.

The principles which ought to govern in the making of a home—meaning the material home, the house and its equipment and immediate environment—should be clear in the mind of the home maker. But they are apt to be confused by circumstances requiring energy and initiative to overcome, says Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers in *The House Beautiful*. These qualities are not always possessed, and less often exercised by the home maker. The intelligent housewife should demand that the house and its environment be in perfect sanitary condition, and refuse to accept anything else. Landlords and builders would find it then to their advantage to meet the requirement.

Convenience is a second principle very often overlooked in deciding on a home, and thereby, time, comfort and health are in a measure sacrificed. The endless duties to be performed in a house become, when it is planned without due regard to the ease of doing the work, a tenfold burden.

Simplicity is a third essential principle, and beauty is a closely allied fourth. Either without the other is impossible, and a home lacking in one falls in both. Beware of the multiplicity of things! This evil is the enemy of simplicity and beauty, as it is of time and comfort. One of the great architects said, in talking with me recently about this difficulty of accumulation of things in a home: "Pass them on." It is a wise saying, truly. Some one needs them, and their going will be a double blessing. Pictures, books, bric-a-brac, furniture, which we have outgrown or can do without to advantage, "Pass them on" to gladden another home, and permit simplicity and beauty to abide in our home.

The principles of simplicity and beauty need to be heeded as carefully in the house itself as its equipment and furnishing. Everything within or without the home departing from the lines of simplicity may well be tabooed as detracting from the real beauty essential to the home of the people sensitive to the finer things of life. If health, convenience, simplicity and beauty are the guiding principles in the essentials of a home, we cannot go very far astray on minor matters relating to it.

One of the finest and largest tropical gardens in the world is that of the Belgian Consul at Tagiers, Morocco.